

8-3-1963

Kabul Times (August 3, 1963, vol. 2, no. 130)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +30°C.
Minimum +19°C.
Sun sets today at 6-41 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-12 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook.
Slightly Cloudy.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Near Mosque
Sharo-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
International Club; Pamiir Cino-
ma; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 130

KABUL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1963 (ASAD 11, 1342 S.H.)

DRAFT BORDER TREATY BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND CHINA INITIALLED

KABUL, Saturday Aug. 3.—HEADS of the Afghan and Chinese delegations initialled the draft treaty for the delimitation and demarcation of the border between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China at Sedarat's Gul Khana Palace Thursday morning.

The draft was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Mr. Zalmai Mahmood Ghazi, Director General of International Relations and the United Nations Affairs in the Foreign Ministry and on behalf of the People's Republic of China by Mr. Hao Ting, Chinese Ambassador at the court of Kabul, who headed their respective delegations in the talks.

Present on the occasion were Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, members of the two delegations, high ranking Foreign Ministry officials and Chinese Embassy staff.

Economic Results Of Disarmament

ECOSOC URGES THANT TO CONDUCT STUDY

GENEVA, Aug. 3, (Reuter).—The United States and the Soviet Union joined on Friday in urging U Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General, to consider making an international study of the economic consequences of disarmament.

A joint resolution to this effect was adopted in the United Nations Economic and Social Council by 17 votes to none, with the United Kingdom abstaining.

The resolution also expressed the hope that all member states would intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament "under effective international control". A British spokesman said Britain abstained because they felt such a study would be superfluous at present. Britain felt detailed studies on the transfer of resources to other uses "cannot be useful until we get much nearer to actual disarmament", he added.

Education Conference Begins In Theology College

KABUL, Aug. 3.—The educational conference of the College of Theology was inaugurated by Professor Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, President of Kabul University yesterday afternoon. Professor Anwari, in his opening speech drew attention to the role of students of the College in educating public opinion and upholding religious and moral values in society.

He lauded the development plans and the changing patterns of education and thought in the College and predicted a bright future for its students.

Mr. Sheikh Ghafary, an Egyptian Professor serving in the College in his speech praised the capabilities and industriousness of the students in the College.

COURTESY CALL
KABUL, Aug. 3.—Mr. A. J. De La Mere, the British Ambassador at the Court of Kabul paid a courtesy call on Engineer Massa, the Minister of Communications, Thursday morning.

Another Leader In Pakhtunistan Imprisoned

KABUL, Aug. 3.—A report from Quetta, Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Ashizai and a number of his followers have been imprisoned recently on charges of freedom seeking activities.

Another report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that on July 10th a large Jirga of Momand elders, representatives and tribesmen was held at Khwayazi.

After hearing various national leaders, the Jirga adopted unanimously a resolution announcing the extermination of Momand tribe to continue its struggle for establishing Pakhtunistan and to give all possible sacrifices for this purpose.

The Jirga demanded from the Government of Pakistan to release Pakhtunistani political prisoners without delay and to prevent further deterioration of the crisis in the region created as the result of the Government of Pakistan's policy towards the Pakhtunistani nation.

The Jirga ended with the slogan "Long Live Pakhtunistan".

TUNISIA BREAKS OFF TIES WITH PORTUGAL

TUNIS, Aug. 3, (AP).—Tunisia broke off diplomatic relations with Portugal Friday to protest against its policy in Angola and Portuguese Guinea.

A Government spokesman said if Portugal refuses to revise its policy, their collective diplomatic action could change into direct military action in the form of intensive support for the rebellions in Angola and Portuguese Guinea.

NEW SCHOOLS

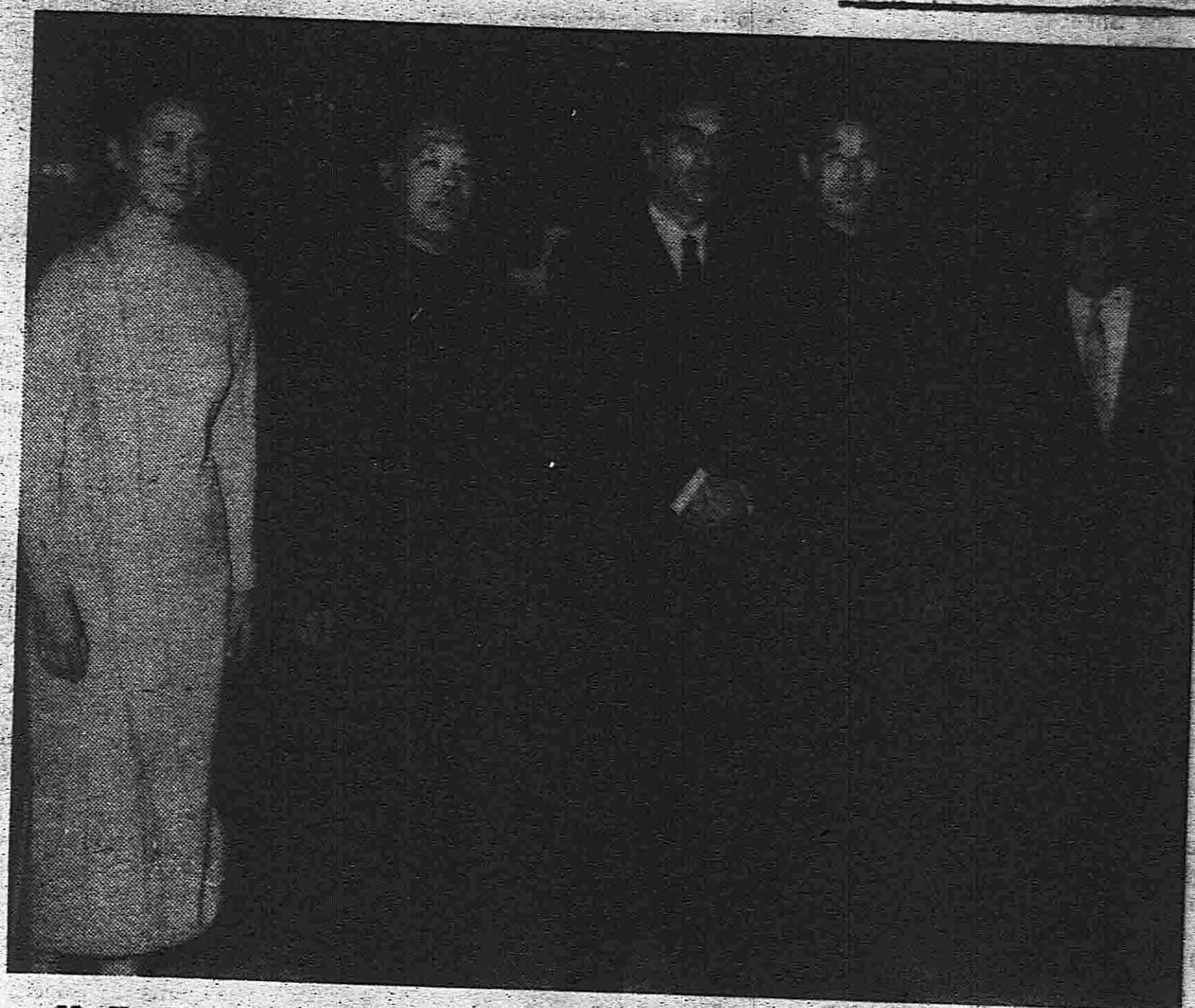
BAGHLAN, Aug. 3.—The foundation stone of a village school for boys at Kabutarkhana village was laid by the Commissioner of Andarab on Thursday. The school, containing 8 rooms, will be built in an area of half acre. Land for the school has been donated by the villagers; the building will also be financed by them.

WARD AT DEATH EDGE FROM DRUG OVERDOSE; GIRL FRIEND SAYS SHE WILL AVENGE HIM SHOULD HE DIE

LONDON, Aug. 3, (AP).—Life ebbed from Dr. Stephen Ward, Friday night his doctors reported his condition worsened and his heart showed signs of failing. His latest girl friend vowed meanwhile to avenge him should he die. **Julie Gulliver, Dr. Ward's companion during the vice trial that led to two convictions of which he remains unaware, said some of the people Dr. Ward once called friends wants him to die.**

She said that she would avenge Dr. Ward by naming those persons she said deserted him in the sex-and-security crisis. Only advanced medical equipment was keeping the heart and lungs of the 50-year-old society osteopath functioning as he lay gripped by bronchial pneumonia and the poison of an overdose of barbiturate. Doctors feared, however, the equipment was not sufficient for the task. "There is some manifestation

of heart weakness", a spokesman for St. Stephen's hospital told newsmen at 21-00GMT. He said Dr. Ward's condition continued to weaken during the day. Three times his heart has stopped beating. Each time doctors got it started again. Electrical shock equipment was rushed to his bedside on the top floor of St. Stephen's hospital. Dr. Ward hovered near death since he was found unconscious in (Contd. from page 4)



Mr. Hao Ting, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China and Mr. Ching Chin Ping Deputy Director of the

First Dept. of Asian Affairs in the Chinese Foreign Ministry and delegate to the Boundary Negotiations were granted

audience by His Majesty the King at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday at Gul Khana Palace.

Birth Anniversary Of Prophet Mohammad Observed

KABUL, Saturday, August 3.—THE birthday anniversary of Prophet Mohammad, the founder of Islam was celebrated under the auspices of the Directorate-General of Religious Guidance of the Press and Information Ministry at Salamkhana Palace yesterday morning.

The function was attended by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court, Cabinet Ministers, the Acting President of the Afghan National Assembly Members of both Houses of Parliament, Members of the Council of divines, high ranking Government officials, Imams of local mosques, local scholars and prominent citizens of Kabul.

The proceedings began with recitation of verses from the Holy Koran followed by speeches delivered by Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Mr. Irshad and Mr. Ghawwas on the universality and sanctity of the Islamic faith and the life and personality of the great Prophet of Islam, Mohammad.

The ceremony ended with further recitations from the Holy Koran by Qari Ghulam Hazrat, Imam of the Grand Mosque, the

Fateha and prayers for the progress of the world of Islam, perpetuation of Afghanistan's independence and prosperity of the Afghan nation under the benevolent rule of His Majesty the King. The programme was also broadcast from Radio Kabul. Special editions of Payam-i-Huq and copies of "Mohammad in Childhood" and "Mohammad's Message", translated by Professor Salahuddin Seljouki and published by the Department of Book Production in the Ministry of Education, were distributed among those present.

Another item says that His Majesty the King has exempted a number of men and woman prisoners in the capital, provinces and chief commissioners from serving the remaining part of their term on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Prophet Mohammad.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Aug. 3.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week which ended Aug. 1st:

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister; Dr. Ali Ahmad Popol, the Second Deputy Prime Minister; Brigadier General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence; Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning; Mr. Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, the Minister of Justice; Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawaraz, the Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Afghanistan's Ambassador designate to Karachi; Lieutenant-General Abdul Karim Seraj, the Governor of Kataghan Province; Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul; Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Popal, the Deputy Minister of Interior; Mr. Zalmai Mahmood Ghazi, Director General of International Relations and United Nations Affairs in the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Nisar Ahmad Sherzai, Governor of Badakhshan Province; Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Ahmad, Commandant of the Labour Corps; Mr. Abdul Rashid Latif, President of the Pohani Nandari; Colonel Khwazak, and Mr. Abdul Kodus Majid, chief of the Department of Petroleum Prospecting.

Afghan Transit Trade Through Khyber Pass Begins

KABUL, Aug. 3.—According to a broadcast from Radio Karachi, monitored here, transportation of Afghan transit goods via Khyber Pass has been started. Twenty five lorries of Afghan merchandise destined for the Federal Republic of Germany had arrived in Peshawar by Wednesday.

KABUL TIMES

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BAKHAR NEWS
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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 3, 1963

Supplementary Plan

The fact that the government had decided to embark on a supplementary plan for the development of those areas which have not been included in the current development, means that the scope of the plan has been widened.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, in his press conference on Wednesday said that among the areas where such supplementary plans are to be launched are Pakhtia, Hazara, Jat and Badakshan. High level government delegations have already visited the first two areas and it is expected that another such delegation will visit Badakshan.

It is anticipated that the projects planned for these areas will be primarily concerned with improving the living conditions of the people, especially those whose standard of living is lower than the rest of the country. The projects will be smaller and we hope the government will be able to find ways and means of financing them.

It should be remembered that although the areas where the government intends to launch such projects are relatively backward, they have extremely good prospects for development, specially from the point-of-view of natural and manpower resources. Pakhtia, for instance, is the richest part of the country as far as forests are concerned. Ways and means will be sought to protect and develop the forests. In addition to this, hydro-electric power development has good prospects in that province.

Hazara, Jat's national resources are completely untapped. The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that it will launch several projects in the area. The Hazara cottage industry, specially rugs, is famous all over the country and the government could very well assist in the development of this industry. It is very probable that this central section of the country will be rich in minerals, and this survey work in this connexion should be started.

EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE LANGUAGE APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA AT A GLANCE

"It is easy for the Swiss to lose a sense of value for the privileges they possess for their freedom and equal rights are automatic and completely normal. After the six months that I have just spent in South Africa I at least can measure their value". These are the words of a young Swiss student, Miss Dominique Perrot, who set out for South Africa without any prejudices other than those inculcated by being brought up in a deeply religious Christian family. To experts in South African affairs there is no doubt little new in what she has to tell; it provides nevertheless documentary evidence of the way apartheid affected a normal educated European girl with normal political instincts, and its recent publication in a large Swiss newspaper "LA GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE" has also helped to spread the knowledge within Switzerland of what the South African Government's policy of racial separation really involves. For these reasons we are publishing the article in full in the following paragraphs with the observation that, as the text is translated from the French, all quotations must be accepted as rough guides only as to what was said or written because they are found here in retranslation (albeit as faithful as possible) and not in the original English.

The Africans, deprived of political rights, are placed before the following alternative: complete passivity including renunciation of their dignity as human beings and of their African personality, or resistance.

A report of the International Commission of Jurists published in June 1961 describes the Saboteur Act in these words: "It reduces the freedom of the citizen to a point never before reached either by an extreme-right or an extreme-left dictatorship. That law is theculminating point in a determined and pitiless attempt to reinforce the doctrine of racial segregation; it is unworthy of civilized jurisprudence. Under cover of fighting Communism this law prevents freedom of expression, freedom to move from one place to another and freedom of association."

The sense of the word 'saboteur' is stretched to such lengths that a large number of petty offences can be so described and punished as such. Writing anti-government slogans on walls can thus theoretically be punished by hanging. A man accused of sabotage does not have the right to appear before a tribunal unless he can obtain special permission. Furthermore, according to the terms of the Saboteur Act and contrary to the jurisprudence of civilized countries, it is necessary to prove one's innocence to be acquitted; in other words the accused is guilty until he proves an absence of guilt. Although in the opinion of the International Commission of Jurists the Saboteur Act represents a decisive step towards the complete abolition of Human Rights, Mr. Vorster, the Minister of Justice, has gone still further in announcing to a press conference his decision to take even more 'energetic' measures. These certainly are measures; they are also arbitrary.

It looks bad," a Philippine official said bluntly.

An Indonesian delegate said "left to ourselves we could have achieved an honourable solution. But now some one tells one of us 'you are still my slave'."

Informed source said the British were willing to permit an informal assessment of opinion in the two Borneo territories which they are scheduled to relinquish at the end of this month.

This is the solution favoured by Malaysia in the dispute that has forced extension of the summit meeting by one day to end Sunday. There were hints that it might be extended even further.

Whether Indonesia and the Philippines, which have called for a referendum before Malaysia is formed, would go along with the Malaysian plan, was not known.

One Philippine source said the most probable answer was this: A referendum after Malaysia is formed, when the British would have stepped out of the picture.

Another possibility, advanced by an Indonesian official, was that by forming a common front Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines must be able to get Britain to back down.

Indications were that the British stand took the Filipinos and Indonesians by surprise.

The Malaysians seemed to have been bolstered by the news. They have been insisting that Malaysia must go ahead Aug. 31.

But the also indicated possible willingness to have a referendum after Malaysia is formed. They said he would fall in with their wishes and would join in referring both questions to the U.N. projected social changes.

The courts of justice will be rendered powerless and consequently unable to foil Mr. Vorster's plans. In any case, ordinary justice being simply bypassed more and more. Mr. Vorster is strong enough all alone "to stifle opposition at birth", to use his own expression.

His way of putting out of combat (under the pretext of fighting Communism) those who want a multi-racial, democratic state favours African nationalism. It is simultaneously against this nationalism and against White supremacy that the two opposition parties (the Liberals and the Progressives) are struggling. Alas! their means of action are being systematically destroyed.

A dialogue between the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, and a correspondent of the Johannesburg 'Star', Mr. Anderson, reveals much to us in this connexion. Mr. Anderson put this question to Mr. Vorster: "In refusing the accused the right to defend himself before the courts, who decides when he becomes a danger to the state?"

Mr. Vorster's reply: "It is the law and, in the last resort to be decided. Parliament has in fact given the Minister the task of judging if, according to the particular circumstances, he is guilty or innocent."

Mr. Anderson: "When you prescribe people without judgement, why do you not publish the reasons for that measure?"

Mr. Vorster: "Does it concern the general public to know why such and such a person is banished from public life? I do not think it is in the interest of the individual concerned that everyone should know why he has been condemned."

The paper then goes on to discuss the significance of signing the treaty by countries which do not and are not likely to possess nuclear arms. The more countries join the pact, said the editorial, the greater becomes its validity as a legal document. The signatory countries will then respect and defend the treaty.

In conclusion the editorial said that if a universal recognition is given to the treaty, perhaps it would pave the way for certain countries who either possess or are on the verge of becoming nuclear powers and at present refuse to join the treaty, to accept the Moscow accord and sign the partial test ban treaty.

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On doing so the crow aroused the hatred of other crows since he had undermined crowdom, wanting to be different. He also aroused the enmity of peacocks by taking liberties. The result was that the poor crow was not accepted in either category and felt sorry for his foolish act.

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Radio Kabul Programme

SATURDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 19-Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.
A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07;
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4 p.m.
On 19 Metre Band for South
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-
7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25
Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metre Band.

Western Music:

9-00-9-45 p.m. three times a week
and light music, alternating
weeks.

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Herat:
Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS:

Herat-Kabul:
Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi-Kabul:
Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

T.M.A.
From Europe and Beirut, Kabul
via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 9-45 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul:
Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.
Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.
AFROFLOT

Moscow-Kabul:
Arr. Kabul 8-30.

Kabul-Moscow:
Dep. 11-20.

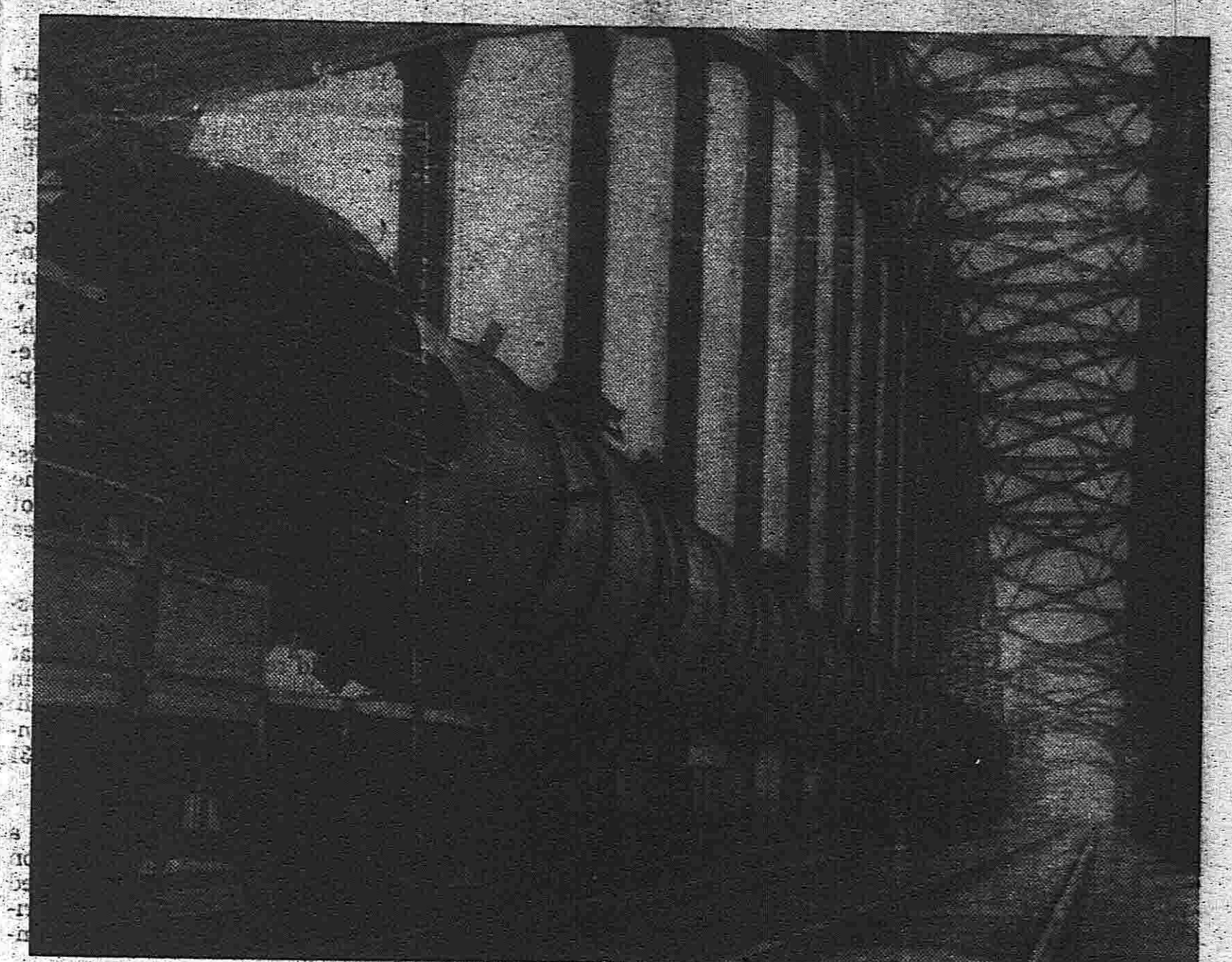
Important
Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20123
Police 20007-21123
Traffic 20180-20401
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22319

Pharmacies

Humayoun Phone No. 20524
Pesarai Phone No. 22818
Sufizada Phone No. 22826
Roashan Phone No. 22849

PIPES TRAVEL THROUGH GERMANY



Pipes travel through Germany to all countries in Europe, and almost all of them are carried by the state railways. For such huge pipes as those seen here going over the Hohenzollern Bridge in the Rhe-

nish city of Cologne can only be transported on special trucks. A considerable number of the 6,400 special goods trucks newly acquired by the West German railways are for transporting pipes. Pipes are today

necessary for many things: not only for industrial installations, but also for housing estates, of which many tens of thousands are built annually in Federal Germany.

Significance Of Transport Development In Afghanistan

Transportation is one of the fundamental elements of the country's economic life since it directly assists in the development of industry agriculture and trade, provides for the movement of mineral resources into the economy, is a necessity in fostering cultural exchange, and is a prime factor in the physical integration of the nation. The importance of highway and air transportation is emphasized by the non-existence of commercially navigable inland waterways and at present, of railways.

Accelerated development of the nation's transportation system took place during the First Five Year Plan with the beginning of construction of a fleet of commercial vehicles, and with the establishment of service and repair shops capable of maintaining all types of automotive equipment in good operating condition.

The construction programme included the buildings of arterial highways, secondary roads and the improvement of existing roads.

In the first stage of economical and cultural development, when transportation requirements are not yet large and are within the economic limits of motor vehicle transport, and when the immediate establishment of communication with several sections of the country is of prime importance, motor transport was seen to be the most economical and logical means of movement of both goods and people.

During the First Five Year Plan, the development of air transportation was also stimulated by the establishment of the Afghan Air Authority, an autonomous agency, to administer civil airports and air routes, and by the incorporation in 1953 of Ariana Afghan Airlines Company Limited,

ed, the national domestic and international air carrier. Prior to the establishment of the Company, the nation was served by a small privately owned carrier. The contribution that air transportation was making to the development of the economy soon became apparent increasing cargo and an enlargement of operations was necessary to keep pace with and passenger traffic.

Water transport development also began during the First Five Year Plan. Although none of the inland rivers are yet commercially navigable, construction of a modern river port at Qizil-Qala, on the Amu Darya, during the Plan period was a significant contribution to transport development of the country. Development of a second river port at Kelift on the Amu Darya also was a substantial contribution to development programmes.

The large volume of road construction undertaken during the First Plan period was necessitated by the inadequacy of existing roads to carry economically and speedily the increased traffic that would result from the development effort being made in all sectors of the economy.

In realization of the inadequacy, the Prime Minister, in his speech to the session of the National Assembly in Saur, 1341 (April 1962) stated that during the First Plan it became apparent that it was necessary to concentrate the financial, material and human resources of the country on the construction of modern motor roads as a first priority, even though it would result in some reduction of the programme of industrial and irrigation development originally

envisaged by the Plan.

The estimated appropriation for road construction in the original Plan was Af. 15 billion; actual expenditures were Af. 45 billion three times the original estimate.

The general transportation concept of the First Plan was to connect the principal provinces and industrial centres by means of all weather highways, with access roads of the same standard, to the borders of adjacent countries. This general objective was successfully initiated and expanded by the later inclusion of the Torgundi-Herat-Kandahar highway, which traverses the western part of the country and which provides an additional and modernized access to the northern border.

As implementation of the Plan proceeded, it became apparent that certain changes would be beneficial. Costs of some roads had been under-estimated, some technical specifications required changes to increase, traffic carrying capacity, and some engineering decisions regarding sub-grade, roadway and structure were reviewed and modified. The changes, though necessary, resulted in a sharp rise in construction cost and a prolongation of completion time. In particular, construction costs of the Kabul-Torkham, Kabul-Qizil Qala, and Kabul-Kandahar-Spin Boldak increased to a considerable extent.

PERWAN, Aug. 3—The village school for girls at Bayan-Ulya village in Perwan Province was converted into a regular primary school by the local Department of Rural Development on Thursday.

On Building A Society

By: OLGA YUSUFZAI

It is the inborn wish of all men to provide for their children a life easier than their own and to clear their path of hardships as much as possible. This is particularly true of a country on the threshold of development. We hold the future of our children in our hands, and our actions or lack of them today will shape the lives of the next generation. In this context it is more important than ever to realize that only by building a good healthy nation as a whole can we provide for the well-being of its future. The best we can offer our children is not their father's fame or personal wealth, but a healthy society to find their place in and to build their lives upon; for there is no scope for advancement of an individual if there is no society to both support and need him.

How can we go about achieving this goal? Doubtless the requirements are varied-involving economics, education, public health and various other factors; however a society must be built by a collective effort from within itself and thus each one of us ought to, in our individual ways, contribute to its development.

Today, the people are divided into two distinct groups: The leading educated group, and those who are to be led and instructed. The responsibility belongs to both groups. The basic essential ingredient is trust. The simple man must be able to trust his leaders. Only then can he recognize their qualifications and their judgement and follow it in full honesty as he should, without the fear of economic or political consequences.

It is the duty of the leading group to help others, to provide moral support when their courage and patience fail, and never, under any circumstances, violate their trust. The educated man must learn to share all of his knowledge generously and unselfishly and to be a living example of the values he hopes to instill in others.

On the other hand, the man who wants to improve his lot is duty bound to preserve in doing his best despite the fact that there may not be immediate results. (Contd. from page 4)

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, August 3.—The Following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates in Afghani:

Af. 60 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 12,600 per Deutsche Mark.
Af. 11,6414 per Swiss Franc.
Af. 10,1214 per French Franc.
Af. 7,50 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 740 per Indian Rupee (Cheque)

Af. 665 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)

Ward At Dead Edge

(Contd. from page 1)

a friend's apartment at 7-30 a.m. Wednesday, a few hours before the climax of his trial in Old Bailey. A jury convicted him on two counts of living off the earnings of prostitutes.

Of all the girls in Dr. Ward's life, only Miss Gulliver, applied for permission to see him. And she was turned away.

A daily companion of Dr. Ward during his trial, the 23-year-old red-haired singer tearfully vowed:

"If he dies, I'll make sure it is not in vain". Miss Gulliver told newsmen, "There's a whole crowd of people right now praying or Stephen to die so their names won't be mentioned".

"If he dies I'm going to see that they are", she said. "He is not going to die and leave a whole lot of people off scot free. Stephen used to call them his friends. But in this crisis he has found out who his friends really are".

She implied that the full cast of the scandal had never been publicly listed. Testimony in the trial brought in the names of ex-War Minister John D. Profumo and Soviet Naval Attache Yevgeny Ivano, Lord Astor and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., as acquaintances of Dr. Ward and play girls Christine Keeler and Marilyn (Mandy) Rice-Davies, the latter star witnesses for prosecution.

Dr. Ward does not know he faces a possible 14 years in prison for living on the immoral earnings of Mandy 18, and Christine, 21.



HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi being greeted at Kabul Airport by Dr. Popal, Second Deputy Prime Minister when HRH returned on Thursday after treatment in abroad.

South Africa Denounced As An "Outlaw Nation" By Ghana In Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday, Aug. 3, (AP).—

GHANA denounced South Africa as an outlaw nation Friday and asked the Security Council to consider expelling it from the United Nations.

Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, the Ghana delegate, urged also that the Council order U.N. member nations to impose an arms embargo against South Africa because of that nation's unwillingness to change its white supremacy policies.

Because of its racial policies, he asserted "South Africa has been outlawed morally".

He charged that South Africa is engaged in an extensive military buildup which is creating a threat to the security of the newly independent nations of Africa "and to the whole world".

He mentioned past U.N. efforts to convince the South African Government to abandon its racial segregation policies, but said they had not produced "any tangible results".

That is why, he added, many U.N. members believed it was time for the Security Council to take up the matter. He added: "It is imperative for members of this Council to understand the nature of the issue before the Council...there is racial discrimination in most countries...wherever the Anglo-Saxon has settled the ugly face of racial discrimination has appeared...but the United States it is not a matter of law. The United States actively combats it".

He said this was in contrast with South Africa "where the police repress the African in every conceivable way".

He said the Council should declare immediate embargo on arms to South Africa. As for its membership in the United Nations he called attention to actions of speeding expulsion of South Africa.

He asked the Council to consider expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations, saying South Africa "has been outlawed morally".

Mr. Stevenson U.S. chief delegate, only spoke after Quaison-Sackey told the Council the U.S. already had banned the sale of military equipment that might be used by South Africa to enforce its racial apartheid policies and is now ready to make such a ban complete.

He said the ban could become fully effective before the end of the year because of existing commitments, including the sale of air to air missiles and torpedoes for submarines.

On Building A Society

(Contd. from page 3)

turns to his efforts. The road to self-improvement is not easy and involves a great deal of self-discipline, much effort, and even heartbreaks.

This is only a hard look upon facts. We must realize that without both unselfish leadership and a wholehearted effort on everyone's part we cannot build a nation. The future offered to our children will be meager indeed if we shall refuse to face this fact.

MALAYSIA

(Contd. from page 2)

It is understood that the Tunku was acquiescence confident of getting U Thant's to a brief assessment in Borneo by U.N. officials, taking perhaps a month.

One concrete achievement of the conference so far is the signing by the Chief Executives on Friday of a "Manila agreement", providing for the future establishment of "Maphilindo", a confederation of Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia.

The Philippines Foreign Minister, Mr. Salvador Lopez, said the agreement was "a statement of principles to which the three countries subscribe."

An Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mr. Ganis Harsono, told reporters on Friday that two British notes delivered in the course of the conference disrupted a "near agreement" by insisting that the date of August 31 was unalterable.

"It was only a question of a few months before the formation of Malaysia, Malaya had agreed to a postponement" he said. "Britain is trying to wreck this conference."

TEST BAN TREATY DOES NOT MEAN EAST GERMAN RECOGNITION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, (AP).—The U.S. State Department made a strenuous effort Friday to reassure West Germany that an East German signature on the nuclear test ban treaty would not represent recognition of the communist regime in any way.

The State Department, a spokesman said, is "fully satisfied" that Western negotiators at the Moscow conference last month "had this problem very much in mind" and that the problem of recognition has been "effectively handled".

Press officer Robert McCloskey read a prepared statement in response to a question on how the department feels about West German fears that East German's joining of the test pact would amount to a tacit recognition of the communist regime.

President Kennedy, McCloskey recalled, discussed this problem at his Thursday news conference when he categorically said that the treaty "does not provide for recognition of East Germany and we will not recognize it...".

The language of the treaty was adequately explained to the authorities in Bonn by Mr. William Tyler, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, earlier this week, McCloskey remarked.



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. English film; PETTICOAT PIRATES, starring: Charlie Drake, Cecil Heywood and John Turner.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; SEA-COAST HOLIDAY with translation in Persian.

BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; BRIDE WITHOUT DOWRY with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. English film; DANGEROUS WAVES.

1,000 Recovered From Skopje

MORE FOUND FRIDAY

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 3 (AP).—More victims were being uncovered from the ruins of Skopje Friday, a full week after the catastrophic quake hit this Macedonian capital.

Although about 1,000 have been recovered so far, it is feared the toll will surpass 2,000, officials here said.

More than a dozen fresh tremors have recorded in the past 24 hours here, bringing the total to over 200 minor quakes. None of them caused further damage.

The scientists claim that such tremors are essentially welcome since they are proof that the earth is settling down again after the original outburst of energy. They say it can be hardly expected that any more harm could be done by them within the foreseeable future.

However, with each perceptible tremor, pedestrians stopped in the streets, and others glanced upward to make sure nothing loomed up above and instinctively moved toward the nearest clearing.

Streets are now cleared of rubble, but entrance into the demolished city is permitted only to vehicles with special passes. Trucks were busy carrying loads of debris away, and regular traffic would impede the operations.

The evacuation from the town is speeding up and the Town Council, in its open air session, has decided to give each family in Skopje direct assistance of 80,000-150,000 dinars (107-220 dollars) depending on the damages suffered.

Radio Kabul Announcement

Radio Kabul announces a programme of western music for Sunday, August 4, from 9 to 9-50 p.m. The name of the programme is "The Many Coloured Carousel," a selection of melodies appropriate for a night with a bright full moon.

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Celebrating Ghana National Day



A reception was held by the Ghanaian Ambassador Mr. Kwabla Anthony at Kabul Hotel Thursday night to celebrate the third anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Ghana and the Ghanaian Armed Forces Day. The function was attended by some

Cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps. In the picture Mr. Malikyar First Deputy Prime Minister is shown with Ghanaian Ambassador.